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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

THE THIRD EDITION OF Professor Marshall's "*Principles of Economics*,"\* following four years after the second and five after the first, shows many important changes and revisions tending in the same general direction as those introduced into the second edition. Starting with a desire to break as little as possible with the past and to justify by the most generous construction of their writings, the economic theories of such of his predecessors as Ricardo and John Stuart Mill, Professor Marshall has been gradually impelled by the force of friendly criticism and of a more independent analysis of economic phenomena to abandon certain artificial distinctions borrowed from the past and to turn over to the iconoclasts of the present the cherished theories of the classical system. These changes are most conspicuous in the historical and critical notes, which show traces of more careful revision than any part of the text. As examples may be cited the changes in this edition in the "Note on the Doctrine of the Wages-fund," (pp. 618-23). The references to Adam Smith and Ricardo, which exonerated them from adherence to the wages-fund theory in its "vulgar form" have been omitted. Moreover, the statement that Mill's fourth fundamental proposition regarding capital "expresses his meaning badly," no longer appears. In addition there is a decided change in the whole tone of the note, which no longer explains the wages-fund theory by reference to "careless phrases" of the classical writers, but shows its true connection with the peculiar industrial conditions that existed in England at the time it was formulated. A second change is one of arrangement, and consists in the more careful marshaling of the author's material about the "central problems of distribution and exchange," through the restatement of his theories of normal demand and normal supply which were before taken for granted in the Sixth Book. This is sure to make Marshall's own theory of the ultimate factors determining value more intelligible to the ordinary reader and accounts in large part for the addition of fifty-three pages to the size of the volume.

\**Principles of Economics*. By ALFRED MARSHALL. Vol. I, Third Edition, Pp. xxxi, 823. Price, \$3.00 London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895. Reviewed in Vol. i, p. 332, of the ANNALS.

It would require too much space to enumerate all the minor changes, carefully summarized in the Preface, which appear in this third edition. Important sections of the book have been rewritten, the Notes have been entirely revised and brought down to date in their literary references, and the chapters on Capital and Income (Book II), have been thrown together, and the meaning of the term Social Capital has been expanded so as to include nearly all forms of accumulated wealth, while the term Trade Capital has been retained to refer to the instruments of production, etc., of the ordinary definition. Finally no pains have been spared to make the text as a whole clearer, in part by omitting the discussions of minor points, which in previous editions tended to obscure the broad outlines of Marshall's own theory.

As to the substance of the book, Marshall still adheres to the same general method of approaching industrial phenomena that he employed five years ago, and no important concession has been made to his critics. He still regards demand and supply as of co-equal importance in determining value and the shares which go to the different groups in society having a claim on the product. In his treatment of the causes which determine the "supply of labor," notwithstanding the fact that he asserts in the table of contents (Book IV, Chapter I, § 2), that "although labor is sometimes its own reward, we may regard its supply as governed by the price that is to be got for it," he still hesitates in the body of the work to come out squarely with the statement that economic considerations determine the rate at which population increases, which Wieser describes as a "monstrous idea," but which yet seems absolutely essential to the system of economics which Marshall represents. If the supply of labor is determined by extra-economic considerations such as habits, social institutions, etc., what becomes of the assertion, "its supply is governed by the price that is to be got for it," or in fact of the whole theory of the equilibrium of demand and supply as worked out by Professor Marshall? The most obvious reply to this question is that the habits and social institutions alluded to are themselves the resultants of past balancings of pleasures against pains, of utilities against disutilities. This point at least merits further elaboration than it has received at Professor Marshall's hands.

In conclusion, we have noted one slight error in citation. On page 263, Miss Brownell is referred to as Mr. Brownell, and thus one important contribution which woman has made to economics is wrongly attributed to grasping man.

STUDENTS OF OUR tariff history who are unfamiliar with Italian will welcome an English translation of Rabbeno's "Essays on the American Commercial Policy,"\* which were extensively reviewed in the ANNALS in November, 1893.

The translation is the work of a "translation's bureau" in London, and though on the whole satisfactory, in places shows signs of carelessness. For example, on page 389, we are told that if "we accustomed ourselves to food which could be produced at a cheaper rate, not only would it be possible for this globe to maintain a larger population, but it would diminish rents in this way also that, all land not being forced to produce the same crops, and each piece of ground being devoted to the products to which it was most suited, difference of fertility would become less marked." Again, on page 110, commenting on the claim of American Protectionists that a sentiment in favor of protection was one of the causes of the adoption of the constitution, Rabbeno is made to say: "But this is a risky assertion indeed, because if it is true that when the constitution was drawn up there were numerous demands for protection for the manufactures, on the other hand we must observe that if such demands were so prevalent as to determine the formation of the federal constitution, they would have prevailed also in the First Congress of the United States," etc. Other sentences might be quoted equally awkward in construction and blind in meaning, which lessen the force of Rabbeno's ideas in their English dress. In spite of these defects the translation is accurate and that is more than can be said for most previous attempts to do Italian economics into English.

Professor Rabbeno's book naturally addresses itself to an English reading public and its scholarly character entitles the translation to a wider circulation in this country than the original could ever have enjoyed in Europe.

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A VERY HANDY summary† of the English Factory Acts and of the growth of the factory system has recently been added to the Social Questions of To-day series. In six chapters Mr. Cooke-Taylor, himself a Royal Factory Inspector, describes the early controversy over the attitude which the government ought to assume toward the newly arisen factories, the acts passed from 1802 to 1891, by the British Parliament designed to protect factory hands and determine

\**The American Commercial Policy*. Three Historical Essays. By UGO RABBENO. Pp. xxix, 414. Price, \$3.25. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

†*The Factory System and the Factory Acts*. By R. W. COOKE-TAYLOR, F. R. S. Pp. viii, 184. Price, 2 s., 6 d. London: Methuen & Co., 1894.

the conditions of factory labor and forecasts the future development of factory legislation. The author writes from full knowledge of his subject and his conclusions are both sound and suggestive.

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HUGO BILGRAM believes that the government should do a general banking business. In his "Study of the Money Question,"\* he advocates a monetary system involving the issue by the government of credit money to individuals on real estate or other security. He would have no restrictions whatever placed upon the volume of money that might be thus issued, as he believes that the law of demand and supply would be a sufficient regulator. The unit of value may be gold or any other substance. Mr. Bilgram gives no more than the outline of his system and considers only a few of the objections likely to be urged against it. Inasmuch as the issue of money is left to the discretion of individuals, he recognizes the possible dangers of over-issue and inflation, and to avoid these he attempts to demolish the quantity theory of money, insisting that the purchasing power of his credit money, irrespective of the volume, would always coincide with that of gold or the unit of value. In order that the government may not be embarrassed by a lack of gold with which to redeem the credit money when presented for redemption, Mr. Bilgram introduces the element of delay, immediate redemption in gold not being essential. This system will have the advantage, according to Mr. Bilgram, of monetizing all wealth in times of scarcity. He fails to discuss the fact that practically all wealth is now monetized through the agency of banks, and gives no good reason for believing that the government can safely be made a wholesale and retail dealer in credit.

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MR. CROCKER'S LITTLE book on "The Causes of Hard Times"† is an emphatic statement of the doctrine that general over-production of commodities is possible. The book is clear in style and should be examined by students who are not satisfied with the classical statement with regard to panics and production. Mr. Crocker thinks that the most prominent feature of a panic is an excessive capacity of production, meaning by this that in periods of depression many commodities cannot be sold for prices equal to the cost of production. This condition, he thinks, arises from the excessive

\* *A Study of the Money Question.* By HUGO BILGRAM. Pp. 35. Price, 15 cents. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Company, 1895.

† *The Causes of Hard Times.* By URIEL H. CROCKER. Pp. 114. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1895.

amount of machinery now employed in income-producing investments, resulting from the increase in capital and saving. The remedy for hard times, therefore, lies in measures to increase the demand, and if panics are to be prevented production must be so regulated or restricted that it shall never exceed the demand. Evidently Mr. Crocker means by over-production under-consumption, but, he does not put any emphasis upon the causes which affect consumption or demand, and so lead up to industrial disturbances. He assumes that the mischief is all caused by the increase of commodities offered for exchange, and gives no consideration to the causes which influence the consuming power of a community. This is a radical defect in a book which is really marked by some acute reasoning, although marred by evidences of a rather narrow and captious spirit.

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THERE IS CERTAINLY great need of a competent treatise on the rights of labor under the law, and Mr. Cogley's book on the "Law of Strikes, Lock-outs and Labor Organizations,"\* although far from being a satisfactory treatise, will prove useful to lawyers and to students. It discusses at considerable length the common law with regard to strikes, boycotts and blacklisting, and quotes freely from recent decisions in both State and federal courts. While the book is full of information, it is not well arranged, lacks perspicacity, and is diffusive where it ought to be compact. It makes, however, a fairly useful companion volume for the compilation of the labor laws of the United States printed as a committee report of the House of Representatives in 1892.

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ONE OF THE SMALLEST and best pamphlets provoked by the recent silver agitation is Mason A. Green's "Are We Losing the West?"† "It is time," he says in the introduction, "to make a confession. The Eastern and Western States no longer break the bread of friendship together." Mr. Green believes that a new Mason and Dixon's line, running north and south, has been drawn, and he points out some reasons for fear that the people living on the different sides will soon be hopelessly distrustful and suspicious of each other. He discusses the currency question as a national or social issue with much

\* *The Law of Strikes, Lock-outs and Labor Organizations.* By THOMAS S. COGLEY. Pp. 377. Washington, D. C.: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1894.

† *Are We Losing the West?* By MASON A. GREEN. Pp. 31. Price, 10 cents. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co., 1895.

shrewdness, although it would be easy for a monometallist to find big gaps in his argument.

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Numerous books have been published purporting to describe the forms and technicalities of modern business, and all of them doubtless serve some good purpose, but Mr. Eaton's work\* on banking, securities, etc., is the most helpful thing of the sort that we have seen. It is designed to be a text-book, and aims not to discuss the theories of banking so much as to describe the practical methods by which business is done in banks, stock exchanges and railroad and insurance offices. The book contains fac-simile illustrations of bonds, coupons, foreign and domestic drafts, certificates of deposit, etc. In the hands of a good instructor it can be made helpful to students, but it lacks scientific arrangement and is over-crowded with details that possess little significance or importance. What is really needed in this line is a book that will explain the domestic and foreign exchange business done in this country with the thoroughness that marks George Clare's "The A B C of Foreign Exchanges."† Mr. Clare aims to make the reader understand the whys and wherefores of intricate transactions and at the same time gives him abundant information. Mr. Eaton's book is full of facts and definitions, but there is a dearth of explanation.

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With the growing interest in social problems and reforms we must expect to be deluged with much so-called sociological literature which will attempt to justify and support partisan reform measures by clothing them in a quasi-scientific garb that may unfortunately deceive the unwary. Of all abused terms none have suffered more than "Applied or Practical Christian Sociology." Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts has just published his course of five lectures delivered this year at Princeton Theological Seminary and other places in a book entitled "Practical Christian Sociology."‡ It would be an almost useless expenditure of energy to catalogue the mass of heterogeneous matter that has been thrown together within the covers of this book.

\* *Banking, Securities, Transportation, Insurance and Foreign Trade. A Text-book for Schools and Colleges.* By SEYMOUR EATON. Pp. 208. Phila.: P. W. Ziegler & Co.

† *The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges. A Practical Guide.* By GEORGE CLARE. Pp. 160. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1893.

‡ *Practical Christian Sociology. A Series of Special Lectures before Princeton Theological Seminary and Marietta College, with Supplemental Notes and Appendices.* By Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D., with an introduction by JOSEPH COOK, LL. D. Pp. 524. Price, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnall's Company, 1895.

First comes a chart of "full-orbed Christianity," then a poem in verse, then Joseph Cook's introduction of four pages mainly consisting of a biographical sketch of Dr. Crafts, then a mixture of comments about the lectures, quotations about sociology and the Christian idea of God and the world, the author's preface and the author's introduction. A syllabus of the lectures covers the next four pages; then just preceding the text of the first lecture (the same is true also of the four lectures that follow), there is a leaf, on one side of which are a number of quotations, selected evidently because each one usually contains the word social, society or Christianity, and on the other side four small cuts of well-known social reformers. We then find 210 pages devoted to the text of the five lectures, with the exception of a few pages following the report of each lecture which give review questions and themes suggested for debate, discussion and investigation by churches, women's clubs, ministers' meetings, conferences, etc. Some field work in the way of visiting institutions, getting acquainted with labor organizations and becoming familiar with actual conditions generally, is outlined. The suggestions in the pages thus appended are decidedly more useful and valuable than anything to be found in the lectures themselves. The notes referred to throughout the text of the lectures are printed in 117 pages of small type, which constitutes the first appendix. They are much less useful in this form than if they had accompanied the text at the foot of their respective pages; as a rule they add little to the discussion, though in some cases the references to the literature will be welcomed in spite of its partisan, uncritical and often misleading character. This remark is also true of the so-called "brief reading course in practical Christian sociology," given at the close of the book. It is hard to conceive of any justification for the printing of part second of the appendix, which purports to give the chronological data of human progress, etc. We might, perhaps, make exception of Mr. Carroll D. Wright's interesting letter on divorce and the list of questions for a ballot on current reforms. So much for the contents of the book; its whole make-up is unsatisfactory from either a student's or general reader's point of view.

It is open, however, to still severer criticism. To say that it is unscientific is to put it altogether too mildly, it is scarcely less than vicious. There is no attempt to marshal facts or study social phenomena in a fair spirit; it is quite evident throughout that facts have been gathered to support preconceived opinions. The whole book is scarcely more than a collection of opinions, a piece of special-pleading. To claim for it the title sociology, is to degrade still further a much abused word. The book might have been



more truthfully called "A Christian View of Some Present Social Problems." It can lay no claims to more than a shallow discussion of social problems from a partisan and bigoted standpoint, hence its title is misleading. It represents just that type of prejudiced inquiry that usually blocks all true progress in social knowledge and defeats any real social reform. If that is the sort of sociology demanded by the theological seminaries, the old order of things when theological dogma reigned supreme is still preferable, but we must doubtless pass through dark valleys before we can hope to reach the mountain heights.

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SOME TIME AGO the editor of one of our leading periodicals attempted to connect the prevalence of bad English in our schools with the disuse into which the Bible had fallen in so many families. That the Bible is not read as much to-day as a generation ago, is probably true. But attempts are being made to render the study of the Bible more interesting and more profitable. The most recent book,\* written with this purpose, presents "the New Testament sources for the history of the Apostolic Age" in chronological order. It is assumed that the Epistles and Book of Revelations are genuine writings of that age and in the notes the probable date of each is discussed. The work is done well, and forms a convenient introduction to farther study. The translation followed is that of the edition of 1881.

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PROFESSOR MYERS HAS added to his long list of histories a new volume on Greece.† This is written for older students and represents a distinct advance over any of his previous text-books. It is well illustrated, supplied with plenty of maps and select bibliographies, together with a pronouncing vocabulary, and thus makes a very attractive introduction to the study of Greek history. It is to be regretted that so much space, relatively, has been given to the political history of Greece and so little—only one-seventh of the whole—to the art, literature and philosophy which have been the chief contributions of Greece to later civilization, and to which Greece owes her place in history. The bibliographical notes are as a rule satisfactory, but we notice the entire omission of one important work, Blummer's "Home Life of the Ancient Greeks," and

\* *The Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age.* By ERNEST DEWITT BURTON. Pp. xix. 238. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

† *A History of Greece for Colleges and High Schools.* By PHILIP VAN HESS MYERS, L. H. D. Pp. xiii, 577. Price, \$1.40. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1895.

we regret the absence of comment on some of the titles. Yet, when the author does comment, he is not always happy in his characterizations; *e. g.* Mahaffy is too careless a historian to deserve such high praise as is accorded him (p. 558) for his scholarship.

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THE SECOND VOLUME of Holm's "History of Greece,"\* confirms the favorable impression produced by the first. Many of the pages, it is true, are little more than mere congeries of facts, dates and figures wholly lacking in literary form. But this is emphatically a short history, and compression is carried to the utmost limit, while no important fact is intentionally neglected. That the author does not lack the ability to write a far more readable history is shown by numerous passages. In fact, we have frequently wished in reading the book that he had not held himself so rigidly to his self-imposed limitations. The plan is the same as in the first volume; facts based on trustworthy records are carefully distinguished from later additions or the inferences of modern scholars.

The period covered is a brilliant one, beginning with the Persian and ending with the Peloponnesian wars. Through his independent study of the sources Holm has reached some conclusions very different from those generally accepted. Especially is this true in regard to the aims of Aristides, Themistocles and Pericles. His summary accounts of the various sides of Greek civilization are excellent. But the most satisfactory portions of the book are the critical notes which form about one-fourth of the volume. The analysis of authorities is masterly; the bibliographical references are sufficiently full and thoroughly up to date. No scholar can afford to neglect Holm's work.

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IN ITS SECOND edition, Altmann and Bernheim's "*Ausgewählte Urkunden*"† has been enlarged by one-half. The six divisions are the same as in the old edition; Staatsgewalt und Reichsverfassung im allgemeinen, Reich und Kirche, Ständische Verhältnisse, Heereswesen, Gesichtswesen, Territorien und Städten. Finanzwesen is again excluded. Five documents have been omitted and eighty-three new ones added; of these additions almost half are under the last division.

\* *The History of Greece from its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation.* BY ADOLPH HOLM. In four volumes, Vol. II. The Fifth Century, B. C. Pp. xvi, 535. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

† *Ausgewählte Urkunden zur Erläuterung der Verfassungsgeschichte Deutschlands im Mittelalter.* Von W. ALTMANN und E. BERNHEIM. V. II, Auflage. Pp. x, 405. Price, 6.60 Marks. Berlin, 1895.

The bibliographical note for each document, given in the first edition, is omitted and a general reference made to the second edition of Schröder's "*Rechtsgeschichte*."

A few sources of great importance have been omitted, but this is justified in most cases by the fact that they are not, technically speaking, *Urkunden*. This edition is indispensable to the teacher or student of German constitutional history. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the book, it may be well to add that the original text, whether in Latin or German, is given of each document.

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THE STUDY OF physical geography in secondary schools has received merited attention since the appearance of the report of the Conference of the Committee of Ten. An elementary text-book \* upon this subject has just been published by Professor Tarr, of Cornell, which is decidedly the best book of the kind that has yet appeared. The first part of the book deals with the air and discusses the earth as the planet of atmosphere; the distribution of temperature; general circulation of the atmosphere; streams; moisture; weather; geographical distribution of animals and plants. In the second part, three chapters are devoted to the ocean and in the third part, which comprises more than half the book, the land is discussed. The treatment throughout is thoroughly in accord with the most advanced ideas in regard to geographical study. The physiographic forces are clearly described. The results which these forces have brought about in the formation of man's environment are depicted and the relationship between that environment and man is briefly stated. At the close of the book a very good chapter is devoted to suggestions to teachers, in which a plea is made for the larger use of investigation on the part of students. This elementary treatise was written by the author from the manuscript of a larger work, which he promises to publish within a year. This larger work will be one well adapted for the use of classes in college and will do much to advance the pursuit of geography as a branch of collegiate instruction.

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STUDENTS OF ECONOMIC problems, wishing to investigate the subject of present transportation on the Great Lakes, or wishing to find out what problems are connected with the future development of that

\* *Elementary Physical Geography*. By R. S. TARR. Pp. xxxi, 488. Price, \$1.50. New York and London: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

transportation, will find the Report of the International Deep Waterways Convention a veritable mine of information.\* The papers presented at the International Deep Waterways Convention and the discussion which there took place, comprises all that is known at present in regard to the economic and technical problems involved in connecting the Great Lakes with the ocean, by means of the Lake Ship Canal. Among the more interesting questions discussed at the convention, was the influence which the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal will have upon lake levels. It was concluded that these, together with other causes, will compel the government to regulate the level of the lakes. The opinion of the convention was divided in regard to the feasibility of navigating the lakes and the ocean with the same vessel. Alexander McDougall, the manufacturer of the whaleback lake steamers and a man whose vessels are in use upon the ocean, is of the opinion that the navigation of the lakes and the canal that may be built, connecting the lakes with the ocean, will be carried on in vessels not adapted for ocean voyages. In other words, he believes that the cargoes will be trans-shipped at the lake ports. The purpose of the Deep Waterways Convention was educational. In the wide distribution of its report, it will do much to achieve that purpose.

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THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE has just published, in a volume of over 500 pages, the proceedings of the second National Conference for Good City Government, held at Minneapolis, December 8, and 10, 1894, and of the first annual meeting of the National Municipal League, which was at the same time the third National Conference for Good City Government, held at Cleveland, May 29, 30, 31, 1895.† The volume gives an exceedingly interesting picture of the condition of the American municipalities at the present time. At the meeting of 1894, emphasis was naturally laid upon the cities of the Northwest, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee.

Of papers of a more general character, the most important was that by Professor Edmund J. James, on the "Elements of a Model City Charter." In his address, Professor James points out the peculiar conditions of municipal government in the United States and shows

\* *Proceedings of the First Annual Convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, held at Cleveland, September 24 to 26, 1895.* Prepared for publication by FRANK A. FLOWER. Pp. 465. Price, free, with postage prepaid by receiver. Published by the International Deep Waterways Association, Toronto, 1895.

† Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Secretary of the National Municipal League, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 514 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.25, paper, and \$1.50 in cloth.

that we are the only country in which the experiment of governing large cities on the basis of universal suffrage is being made; he furthermore dwells on the advantages of concentration of power in the mayor and executive heads of departments; the bicameral legislature as in harmony with American political ideas; and the consistent application of civil service principles in local administration. In the proceedings of the Conference for 1895 a far greater number of cities was represented. We find papers on Buffalo, Jersey City, and Washington, representing the East; Louisville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, the South; Detroit, the Northwest; Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, the West. By thus bringing together the municipal experience of such widely different sections of the country, the value of any general conclusions drawn therefrom is greatly increased.

The fact, furthermore, that the reports at this Conference dealt mainly with the middle-sized cities, which have been almost entirely neglected in recent discussions, adds another element of interest to this volume. From these reports the conclusion may fairly be drawn that, while the conditions of government in these cities are by no means satisfactory, they do not show the full measure of abuses to be found in the larger cities. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that they are fairly well governed.

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"THE REPORT ON the Chicago Strike,"\* by the Commission appointed by President Cleveland in July, 1894, is a document of considerable value to the student of the labor question. The report is of less value than the material on which it is based, which comprises a history of the American Railway Union, of the General Managers Association, the Pullman strike, the sympathetic strike by the employes of railroads centring in Chicago, and some 700 pages of testimony from railway men, railway managers, strikers and newspaper reporters. The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, which occupy only a small part of the volume, are of little consequence compared with the evidence and opinions submitted by the persons directly concerned in this disastrous conflict between capital and labor.

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SINCE THE PREPARATION of Professor Wuarin's paper upon "Recent Experiments in the Swiss Democracy," which appeared in the November ANNALS, a new illustration of the curious working of the

\* *Report on the Chicago Strike of June-July, 1894.* By the UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMISSION, with appendices containing testimony, proceedings, and recommendations. Pp. 681. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895.

initiative has come to light. In the Canton of Zurich a popular initiative has been projected for the abolition of vivisection. The cantonal government is unfavorable to the proposal and makes a counter proposal of a revision of the laws relating to cruelty to animals. The government is willing to restrict vivisection to purposes of scientific research and instruction, limiting it to the authorities of the university or their assistants, but fears that its complete abolition would seriously injure if not extinguish all researches into bacteriology for which their medical and veterinary schools have a constant need.

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AN ARDENT ENGLISH protectionist has brought together under the title "*Perils to British Trade*,"\* some good and some bad arguments in favor of his favorite policy. The aim of the book is to show that Great Britain is in a desperate economic condition which threatens ruin to her laboring population, that this condition has been brought about by her blind adherence to a free-trade policy and that the remedy for her ills is the formation of an Imperial Union to consist of the United Kingdom and all the British colonies and to be protected from the competition of the outside world by high tariffs. The style of the book is quite unscientific and the author has failed to make out as strong a case against free trade as a more ingenious writer might have done on the basis of English experience.

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THE NEW BULLETIN of the Department of Labor which has been announced for several months has made its appearance. The first number is dated November, 1895, and it will be issued in future every other month. Its editorial management is in the hands of Commissioner of Labor Hon. Carroll D. Wright and chief clerk, Mr. Owen W. Weaver.

This first number makes a very respectable contribution of 111 pages to matters of current interest touching the labor question. A brief introduction tells how the bulletin idea originated and was embodied in a bill prepared by Hon. L. E. McGann, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor in the last Congress, and how it received the authorization of Congress. The plan for its publication covers five regular departments. First, a liberal portion of each issue will be occupied with the results of original investigations conducted by the Department or its agents; second, a digest of foreign labor reports; third, a digest of State reports; fourth, the reproduction, immediately

\* *Perils to British Trade*. By EDWIN BURGIS. Pp. 251. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

after their passage, of new laws that affect the interests of the working people whenever such are enacted by State Legislatures or Congress; also the reproduction of the decisions of courts interpreting labor laws or passing upon any subject which involves the relations of employer and employe; attention likewise will be called to any other matters pertaining to law which may be of concern and value to the industrial interests of the country and which might not be obtained without expense or trouble from other sources; fifth, a miscellaneous department, in which brief statements of fact or paragraphs of interest may find a place.

The first number adhering to the above general program devotes sixteen pages to a discussion of strikes and lock-outs in the United States from January 1, 1881, to June 30, 1894; then follows twenty-three pages devoted to the same subject in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy and Austria in recent years. An article by Mr. George K. Holmes on "Private and Public Debt in the United States," and a digest of the recent labor reports of Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, comes next in order. In conclusion there is a digest of Miss Collet's monograph on the "Employment of Women and Girls in England and Wales,"\* an article on "Employer and Employe under the Common Law," by V. H. Olmsted and S. D. Fessenden and notes on some foreign labor bureaus.

The Bulletin, as a whole, promises to be an exceedingly useful addition to our governmental reports.

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WITH THE VOLUME for 1894, the "Statistical Year-Book of Canada"† enters upon the tenth year of its existence and usefulness. As in former years the book is divided into two parts, "the record" and "the abstract." The record contains a compend of much information which will be invaluable to the student of economic and political science. The present volume has among its new chapters one giving a history and description of the railways of Canada and another containing an account of Canada's trade relations with the United States. "The record" contains the statistical information usually to be found in a year book. The treatment of the several subjects, however, is both descriptive and statistical. The material regarding "trade and commerce" and "railways and canals" is especially full, one hundred pages being devoted to these two chapters.

\* See ANNALS for November, 1895, for note on the same, Sociological Notes, p. 210.

† *The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1894* Issued by the Department of Agriculture. Pp. 1134. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1895.

DR. J. H. HOLLANDER made good use of his vacation in England last summer by unearthing two important sets of Ricardo's letters which English economists had given up for lost. The first consists of a series of twenty-four letters written from 1820 to 1823, addressed to Ricardo's intimate friend, Hutches Trower, Esq., a Surrey country gentleman. Twenty-two of these were written by Ricardo himself and the other two by his son-in-law, Anthony Austin. These last describe the sudden illness and unexpected death of the economist. The second set, found, strangely enough, safely filed away in the British Museum, consists of the missing correspondence with J. R. McCulloch from 1816 to 1823. This includes forty-five numbers, among which are a letter from Malthus and the original of James Mill's letter announcing Ricardo's death. It will be noticed that these letters supplement very completely the correspondence with Malthus which has already been published and thus throw much interesting light upon the personality, political activity and economic thinking of Ricardo during the last years of his life. The Trower letters are to be published soon by the British Economic Association, while the American Economic Association is going to bring out the McCulloch correspondence together with several single letters of Ricardo to Bentham and others. Students of Ricardo will regret the necessity of separating these two sets of letters which belong to the same period and must help to mutually explain each other. The arrangement is explained by the hesitancy manifested by the British Economic Association about bringing out both sets of letters at once.

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## REVIEWS.

*The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., LL. D.*

By W. R. W. STEPHENS, B. D., Dean of Winchester. Two Vols., Pp. 435, 499. Price, \$7.00 London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

The personality of the late Professor Freeman was even more remarkable than his undoubted merits as a historian, and Dean Stephens in his life of the deceased professor has wisely allowed that personality to be manifested through the medium of Freeman's most characteristic letters. Every one who came in contact with him, was struck by the mixture of ferocity and gentleness, of sound learning and occasional faddishness, of sturdy independence and helpless reliance on others, which made up a personality always impressive, but not always congenial or sociable. No man loved or